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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/775,249

02/11/2004

Ji-Sook Kim

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05/05/2006

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EXAMINER

KARIKARI, KWASI

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

DATE MAILED: 05/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/775,249	Applicant(s) KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner Kwasi Karikari	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>02/11/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed September 2 2005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) and 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Fuentes (U.S 5,960,340), Cyr (U.S 6,223,055), Gillespie (U.S 6,014,377) and Tiliks et al., (U.S 20020077098 A1).

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on February 11 2004 is in compliance with the provision of 37 CFR 1.97, has been considered by the Examiner, and made of record in the application file.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 11 and 19 are objected to because of the following informalities:
In claim 11, the Applicant uses "a caller identification" on page 23, line 4. The Examiner suggests using "said caller identification" since the claimed limitations have been used in claim 11. In claim 19, the Applicant uses "a computer- readable medium". The

Examiner suggests using "the computer-readable medium" since the claimed limitations have been used in claim 18. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

In claim 1 the applicant recites the limitations "each of the subscribers", in claim 2 the applicant recites the limitations "the extension subscriber" and in claims 3 and 4 the applicant recites the limitation "the extension subscribe", "said mobile communication terminal" and "the mobile communication terminal service" however, there are insufficient prior antecedent basis for these limitations in the claims. Appropriate corrections are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuentes (U.S 5,960,340), (hereinafter Fuentes) in view of Cyr (U.S 6,223,055), (hereafter Cyr).

Regarding **claim 1**, Fuentes discloses a method for operating a service of an exchange apparatus (see items 52, 30 and 58 in figure 1) for performing a wired phone terminal subscriber service (universal telephone number call for user of telephone 48 is routed through item 52, 58, 46, 30 and 42 to telephone 48, see column 3, line 51-column 4, line 2 and Fig. 1), the method comprising the steps of:

performing wired (telephone call to telephone 48) and wireless service (telephone call made to mobile unit 1) registrations in each of the extension subscribers (call to from telephone 56 to telephone 48 via PBX 30) by endowing at least one of a plurality of wired terminals (telephone 48) and public mobile communication terminals (cell sites, see column 1, lines 53-67) with a wired phone number in accordance with a subscriber registration application (telephone 48 and the mobile unit 1 both uses the same universal telephone number 700-555-1234, see column 3, line 51- column 4, line 30 and column 1, line 53- column 2, line 27; i.e., the universal telephone number have to be initially registered beforehand for it's usage, therefore the registration process is an inherent step in Fuentes's) and

making a call to a wired terminal corresponding to the corresponding wired phone number when an arbitrary wired phone number is called (wired phone call from telephone 56 to telephone 48 via PBX 30, see column 3, line 51-column 4, line 2 and

Fig. 1) and making a call to the corresponding public mobile communication terminal through a mobile communication network (cell site 10) when there is public mobile communication terminal to be called simultaneously interconnectively to the wired phone number (user of the telephone 48 can receive call at mobile unit 1, via the universal number 700-555-1234, see column 4, lines 3-30).

However Fuentes fails to teach private mobile communication terminal. Cyr teaches of an in-building communications system 110 including wireless base station 130, that is couplable to the PBX to simultaneously ring both the wired extension 150 and the associated wireless terminal 120 (see column 3, lines 30-61 and column 4, lines 25-58 and Fig. 1; whereby the in-building communication system is associated with "private mobile communication terminal").

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Cyr with Fuentes for the benefit of achieving a communication system that include wireless base couplable to a PBX to cooperatively manage the wired and wireless terminal as unified extension (see column 1, lines 45-65).

Regarding **claim 2**, as recited in claim 1, Fuentes further discloses the method, wherein the extension subscriber comprises a first extension subscriber using only the wired terminal service (see wired telephone 48 in figure 1).

Regarding **claim 3**, as recited in claim 2, Fuentes further discloses the method, wherein the extension subscriber comprises a second extension subscriber (mobile unit 1)

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using only said mobile communication terminal service (cell site of the cellular system, see column 1, lines 53-67) which is provided using a virtual wired phone number (default number, a preprogrammed number or code which causes the universal telephone system to be transferred to the mobile unit, see column 4, lines 11-51).

Regarding **claim 4**, as recited in claim 3, Fuentes further discloses the method, wherein the extension subscriber comprises a third subscriber (mobile unit 1) using both the wired terminal service (PBX) and the mobile communication terminal service (cell site of the cellular system, see column 1, lines 53-67) provided using the virtual wired phone number (default number, a pre-programmed number or code which causes the universal telephone system to be transferred to the mobile unit, see column 4, lines 11-51).

Regarding **claim 5**, as recited in claim 1, Fuentes further discloses the method, wherein the subscriber registration application requests at least one of the subscriber's personal information, accounting information, a phone number of the wired terminal, an individual phone number of the mobile communication terminal, and a virtual wired phone number of the mobile communication terminal (directory number and equipment identification number is sent to the cell site during setting up a change request, see column 4, lines; and a default number, a preprogrammed number or code which causes the universal telephone system to be transferred to the mobile unit, see column 4, lines 11-65).

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Regarding **claim 6**, as recited in claim 5, Fuentes further discloses the method, wherein the personal information of the subscriber includes at least one of a name, an address, and an identification number (equipment identification number EIN, see column 4, lines 52-65).

Regarding **claim 7**, as recited in claim 1, Fuentes further discloses the method, wherein the wired and wireless service includes at least one of the wired terminal service, a mobile communication terminal service, and a wired and wireless interconnecting service (see PBX 30 in figure 1).

Regarding **claim 8**, as recited in claim 1, Fuentes further discloses the method, wherein the step of performing the wired and wireless service registrations (an inherent step in Fuentes's reference) comprising:

registering the wired phone number (universal telephone number 700-555-1234 for telephone 48, see column 3, line 51- column 4, line 51) with which the wired terminal constructing an extension network is endowed, the wired phone number with which the public mobile communication terminal is endowed (mobile unit 1 has the same number as the universal telephone number for telephone 48, see column 3, line 51- column 4, line 51), and a mobile identifier number (equipment identification number EIN, see column 4, lines 52-65) with which the public mobile communication terminal is endowed from the public mobile communication network in a database as extension subscriber

information (database search and the transfer of an universal number service from a primary number to a mobile unit, see column 4, lines 31-51).

However Fuentes fails to teach private mobile communication terminal. Cyr teaches of an in-building communications system 110 including wireless base station 130, that is couplable to the PBX to simultaneously ring both the wired extension 150 and the associated wireless terminal 120 (see column 3, lines 30-61 and column 4, lines 25-58 and Fig. 1; whereby the in-building communication system is associated with "private mobile communication terminal").

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Cyr with Fuentes for the benefit of achieving a communication system that include wireless base couplable to a PBX to cooperatively manage the wired and wireless terminal as unified extension (see column 1, lines 45-65).

Regarding **claim 12**, as recited in claim 1 Fuentes fails to teach transferring a ring signal to make a call through a private base station which provides the public and private mobile communication terminal with a wireless environment; and transferring the ring signal to call the public and private mobile communication terminal through the public mobile communication network, when there is no response from the public and private mobile communication terminal for a predetermined time.

Cyr teaches a unified wired and wireless telephone system (see col. 3, lines 31-42 and Fig. 1). Cyr further discloses that the wireless base station 130 cooperate to simultaneously ring the wired extension 150 and the associated wireless

terminal 12 even when the wireless terminal is outside the in-building communication system 110 (see col. 3, line 56- col. 8, line 2).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Cyr into the system of Fuentes for the benefit of achieving a unified wired and wireless system that provides an out-of-range service.

Regarding **claim 13**, as recited in claim 1, Fuentes fails to disclose the method of performing a billing according to a usage of the wired and wireless services in each of the extension subscribers.

Cyr teaches a unified wired and wireless telephone system (see col. 3, lines 31-42 and Fig. 1). Cyr further discloses that subscriber and employer are billed according to personal and business services respectively (see col. 5, lines 46-64).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Cyr into the system of Fuentes for the benefit of achieving a unified wired and wireless system that provides economical benefit for users.

6. Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuentes in view of Cyr and further in view of Gillespie (U.S 6,014,377), (hereafter Gillespie).

Regarding **claim 9**, as recited in claim 8, Fuentes disclose the method, wherein the step of performing the wired and wireless service registrations further comprising:

registering second identification (EIN) indicating whether the wired phone number (universal telephone number 700-555-1234) uses a multiple terminating service or not, and a wired phone number of the public and private mobile communication terminal which is called by the multiple forwarding function in said database (see column 4, lines 11-51).

However the combination of Fuentes and Cyr fail to teach first identification information indicating whether an arbitrary wired phone number is a number which is connected to a terminal or a number which is not connected to a terminal,

Gillespie teaches first identification (Mobile Identification Number) information indicating whether an arbitrary wired phone number is a number (each subscriber's single PBX number, see column 7, line 45- column 8, line 9) which is connected to a terminal or a number which is not connected to a terminal.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Gillespie with Fuentes and Cyr for the benefit of achieving a communication system that includes routing services adapted for use with an internet work interface having mapping and address routing capabilities for routing a call to wireless MIN.

Regarding **claim 10**, as recited in claim 1, Gillespie teaches the method, wherein when a call is requested by the arbitrary public and private mobile communication terminal, the method further comprises the steps of:

receiving an outgoing phone number from the public and private mobile communication terminal (routing a call, see column 2, lines 17-41) and the mobile identifier number (MIN) of the public and private mobile communication terminal endowed from the public mobile communication network;

determining whether the private mobile communication service is used or not using the outgoing phone number (see column 2, lines 28-40 and column 7, lines 45-56); and

transmitting the wired phone number with which the corresponding public and mobile communication terminal is endowed using a caller identification, when the private mobile communication service is used as a result of the determination (routing of call to the a wireline, see column 2, lines 28-40).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Gillespie with Fuentes and Cyr for the benefit of achieving a communication system that includes routing services adapted for use with an internet work interface having mapping and address routing capabilities for routing a call to wireless MIN.

Regarding **claim 11**, as recited in claim 10, Gillespie discloses the method, wherein, when a call (call routing, see column 10, lines 21-54) is requested by the arbitrary public and private mobile communication terminal, the method further comprises:

transmitting the mobile identifier number (call terminations are mapped to a corresponding MIN for delivery, see column 10, lines 55-67) of the public and private

mobile communication terminal which is received from the public and private mobile communication terminal using a caller identification (MIN/PBX-number), when the public mobile communication service is used as a result of the determination.

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Gillespie with Fuentes and Cyr for the benefit of achieving a communication system that includes routing services adapted for use with an internet work interface having mapping and address routing capabilities for routing a call to wireless MIN.

7. Claims 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuentes in view of Cyr and further in view of Tiliks et al., (U.S 20020077098 A1), (hereafter Tiliks).

Regarding **claim 14**, as recited in claim 13, the combination of Fuentes and Cyr fails to teach the method, wherein the step of performing the billing applies an extension billing rate used when a speech is made between extension subscribers using the private mobile communication network.

Tiliks teaches an application of different billing rate to an outgoing call that is placed from different calling area other than the main calling area (see Pars. [0018-22]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Tiliks with Fuentes and Cyr for the benefit of achieving a communication system that includes least cost routing (see Par. [0019]).

Regarding **claim 15**, as recited in claim 13, the combination of Fuentes and Cyr fails to teach the method, wherein the step of performing the accounting applies an external line billing rate used when a speech is made between extension subscribers using the public mobile communication network.

Tiliks teaches an application of different billing rate to an outgoing call that is placed from different calling area other than the main calling area (see Pars. [0018-22]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Tiliks with Fuentes and Cyr for the benefit of achieving a communication system that includes least cost routing (see Par. [0019]).

Regarding **claim 16** as recited in claim 13, Cyr further discloses performing the billing according to a usage of the wired and wireless services in each of the extension subscribers further comprised of charging according to the wired and wireless services in each of the extension subscribers being performed (the subscriber and the employer are billed according to personal (offsite service) and business service (onsite service) services respectively, see col. 5, lines 46-64).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Cyr into the system of Fuentes and Tiliks for the benefit of achieving a unified wired and wireless system that provides economical benefit for employees.

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Regarding **claim 17**, as recited in claim 13, the combination of Fuentes and Cyr fails to teach the method, wherein when the private mobile communication network is used when the charge is performed, an extension billing rate is discriminatingly applied, and when the public mobile communication network is used, external line billing rate discriminatingly applied.

Tiliks teaches an application of different billing rate to an outgoing call that is placed from different calling area other than the main calling area (see Pars. [0018-22]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Tiliks with Fuentes and Cyr for the benefit of achieving a communication system that includes least cost routing (see Par. [0019]).

Regarding **claim 18**, the combination of Fuentes and Cyr disclose the claimed limitation; but fail to teach performing a billing according to a usage of the wired and wireless services in each of the extension subscribers.

Tiliks teaches an application of different billing rate to an outgoing call that is placed from different calling area other than the main calling area (see Pars. [0018-22]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Tiliks with Fuentes and Cyr for the benefit of achieving a communication system that includes least cost routing (see Par. [0019]).

Regarding **claim 19**, as recited in claim 18, Fuentes discloses computer-readable

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medium having computer-executable instructions for performing a method of claim 18, further comprising:

receiving the subscriber registration application for wired and wireless services from the arbitrary extension subscriber before performing wired and wireless service registrations (telephone 48 and the mobile unit 1 both uses the same universal telephone number 700-555-1234, see column 3, line 51- column 4, line 30 and column 1, line 53- column 2, line 27; i.e., the universal telephone number have to be initially registered beforehand for it's usage, therefore the registration process is an inherent step in Fuentes's).

8. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fuentes in view of Cyr and further in view of Tiliks et al., and further in view of Gillespie.

Regarding **claim 20**, Fuentes discloses a computer-readable medium having stored thereon a data structure comprising:

a first field containing data representing receiving a subscriber registration application for wired and wireless services from an arbitrary extension subscriber (telephone 48 and the mobile unit 1 both uses the same universal telephone number 700-555-1234, see column 3, line 51- column 4, line 30 and column 1, line 53- column 2, line 27; i.e., the universal telephone number have to be initially registered beforehand for it's usage, therefore the registration process is an inherent step in Fuentes's),

a second field containing data representing performing wired and wireless service registrations in each of the extension subscribers by endowing at least one of a plurality of wired terminals and public mobile communication terminals with a wired phone number in accordance with the subscriber registration application (telephone 48 and the mobile unit 1 both uses the same universal telephone number 700-555-1234, see column 3, line 51- column 4, line 30 and column 1, line 53- column 2, line 27; i.e., the universal telephone number have to be initially registered beforehand for it's usage, therefore the registration process is an inherent step in Fuentes's

a third field containing data representing making a call to a wired terminal corresponding to the corresponding wired phone number when an arbitrary wired phone number is called, and making a call to the corresponding public mobile communication terminal through a mobile communication network when there is public and private mobile communication terminal to be called simultaneously interconnectively to the wired phone number (user of the telephone 48 can receive call at mobile unit 1, via the universal number 700-555-1234, see column 4, lines 3-30); but fails to teach private mobile communication terminal and a fourth field containing data representing performing a billing according to a usage of the wired and wireless services in each of the extension subscribers

Cyr teaches of an in-building communications system 110 including wireless base station 130, that is couplable to the PBX to simultaneously ring both the wired extension 150 and the associated wireless terminal 120 (see column 3, lines 30-61 and

column 4, lines 25-58 and Fig. 1; whereby the in-building communication system is associated with "private mobile communication terminal").

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Cyr with Fuentes for the benefit of achieving a communication system that include wireless base couplable to a PBX to cooperatively manage the wired and wireless terminal as unified extension (see column 1, lines 45-65)

However Fuentes and Cyr fail to teach a fourth field containing data representing performing a billing according to a usage of the wired and wireless services in each of the extension subscribers

Tiliks teaches an application of different billing rate to an outgoing call that is placed from different calling area other than the main calling area (see Pars. [0018-22]).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Tiliks with Fuentes and Cyr for the benefit of achieving a communication system that includes least cost routing (see Par. [0019]).

However, the combination of Fuentes, Cyr and Tiliks fail to teach a fifth field containing data representing, when a call is requested by the arbitrary public and private mobile communication terminal, the method further comprises of: a sixth field containing data representing receiving an outgoing phone number from the public and private mobile communication terminal and the mobile identifier number of the public and private mobile communication terminal endowed from the public mobile communication network; a seventh field containing data representing determining whether the private mobile communication service is used or not using the outgoing phone number;

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an eighth field containing data representing transmitting the wired phone number with which the corresponding public and private mobile communication terminal is endowed using a caller identification, when the private mobile communication service is used as a result of the determination; and a ninth field containing data representing transmitting the mobile identifier number of the public and private mobile communication terminal which is received from the public and private mobile communication terminal using the caller identification, when the public mobile communication service is used as a result of the determination.

Gillespie teaches teach a fifth field containing data representing, when a call is requested by the arbitrary public and private mobile communication terminal, the method further comprises of:

a sixth field containing data representing receiving an outgoing (routing a call, see column 2, lines 17-41) phone number from the public and private mobile communication terminal and the mobile identifier number of the public and private mobile communication terminal endowed from the public mobile communication network routing of call to the a wireline, see column 2, lines 28-40);

a seventh field containing data representing determining whether the private mobile communication service is used or not using the outgoing phone number; an eighth field containing data representing transmitting the wired phone number with which the corresponding public and private mobile communication terminal is endowed using a caller identification, when the private mobile communication service is used as a result of the determination (see column 2, lines 28-40 and column 7, lines 45-56);

a ninth field containing data representing transmitting the mobile identifier number of the public and private mobile communication terminal which is received from the public and private mobile communication terminal using the caller identification (MIN/PBX-number), when the public mobile communication service is used as a result of the determination (call terminations are mapped to a corresponding MIN for delivery, see column 10, lines 55-67).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of Gillespie with Fuentes and Cyr for the benefit of achieving a communication system that includes routing services adapted for use with an internet work interface having mapping and address routing capabilities for routing a call to wireless MIN.

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Widergen et al. (U.S. 5,890,064) teaches a mobile telecommunications network having integrated wireless office system.

O' Neil et al. (U.S. 5,963,864) teaches method and system for automatic connection telephone calls to multiple device having different directory numbers.

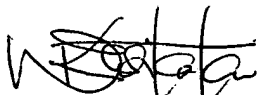
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kwasi Karikari whose telephone number is

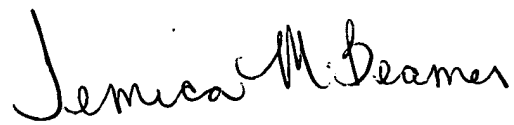
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571-272-8566. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8 am - 4pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on 571-272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8566.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Kwasi Karikari
Patent Examiner.
05/01/06


TEMICA BEAMER
PRIMARY EXAMINER